

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 5th March, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 25th February, in a
Central Asian affairs communicated article, referring to the
telegraphic intelligence received from

Circulation,
610 copies.

London to the effect that Russia is preparing to annex Balkh,
and that the British Government will occupy Kandahar if
Russia seizes Herat, remarks that if Russia has really such
hostile designs, the British Government will not be well
advised in postponing precautionary measures. The occupa-
tion of Kandahar would not be enough, but British influence
at Kábul should be largely strengthened and the Amír should
be promised aid against Russian aggression.

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad), of the 25th February,
Soudan rebellion. states that it is not known for certain
whether the Mahdí is a Shia or a Sunni.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Some persons say that he pretends to be a prophet. He is
undoubtedly a very cruel man, as is evident from his massacre
of women and children at Sinkat. Nowadays no rebel has
ever been so successful. The Egyptian Government appears
to be quite incapable of coping with the Mahdi, because
General Gordon has, in his proclamation published in Khar-

tonm, even declared that slave-trade will not be interfered with. The British Government has resolved only to relieve and save the Egyptian garrisons besieged by the rebel forces in the Soudan, and British troops have begun to assemble at Suakim for the purpose. But, as the feeling in favour of an active policy is gaining strength in England, there is reason to think that Mr. Gladstone will be obliged to undertake the suppression of the rebellion. The assemblage of British troops at Suakim seems to have already disheartened the Mahdi's followers. The latter have begun to disperse and an Egyptian detachment has gained a victory over them near Suakim. General Gordon is said to be desirous of having an interview with the Mahdi, but we do not think any good would come out of such an interview at present. As the Mahdi is flushed with success, he can hardly be prevailed upon to retire into private life and sink again into insignificance. The surrender of the Soudan at such a time would be very detrimental to Egyptian prestige and encourage the Mahdi to invade Egypt itself at a favourable opportunity. No negotiations should be entered into with him until some reverses have been inflicted on his army. British troops were to attack the rebels on the 24th February in order to relieve Tokar. The former, being best disciplined and armed, are sure to defeat the latter.

The *Tatya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 29th February, referring to the course of events in the Soudan, observes that the problem could be best solved by the intervention of the Porte. The Sultan's opposition to the Mahdi would at once convince the followers of the latter that he was an impostor, and the appearance of Turkish troops on the scene would be a signal for their dispersion. Moreover, the Turks are brave and courageous and would have no great difficulty in defeating the rebels. But, as Turkey is not disposed to render aid to the Khedive, the British Government should again extend a helping hand to its friend and put down the rebellion.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st March, states that Sir Charles Aitchison has administered a sharp rebuke to the Nawáb of Baháwalpur in the Panjáb Administration Report for 1882-83, which has lately been published. His Honor has observed that the Nawáb dismissed his Prime Minister, who was a nominee of the Panjáb Government; that His Honor has received complaints as to his extravagance and arbitrary conduct which are not altogether unfounded, and that His Honor's repeated warnings have had no effect on him. The Lieutenant-Governor's strictures are no doubt well meant and have been made in a friendly spirit, but still his action is objectionable on two grounds. In the first place, it is difficult to realize why the righteous indignation of the Lieutenant-Governor has been directed only against Baháwalpur. Surely Kashmir is the most mismanaged Native State in the province, but why has His Honor not said a single word in condemnation of it? Is it because of the princely hospitality and presents which European visitors to the Happy Valley receive at the hands of the Mahárája? However, we would be the last person to consent to the Mahárája being censured in a public manner. Secondly, with all due deference to Sir Charles Aitchison's long experience in the Foreign Office, we think that he has seriously blundered in taking the Nawáb to task in such a public manner. The rebuke will grieve His Highness to the heart and lower his prestige among his people. Would not a rebuke, secretly conveyed by a letter, have been equally effective? His Honor cannot be too careful in dealing with Native States. He should not allow himself to be deceived by the false representations of interested Europeans, but should keep himself thoroughly informed of the state of things in every State by independent means, and when any chief is found erring, he should bring him to the right path by friendly advice. Moreover, he should refrain from publicly reprimanding native chiefs like school-boys.

Circulation,
600 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, states that in Australia 28,000 miles of railway were constructed during the last three years while it appears from an official report published by the Government of India that in this country during the long period of 35 years only 10,364 miles have been completed and 3,000 miles are now under construction. Hence it will be perceived how very slow is railway extension here compared with Australia. The apathy of the Government of India in this matter deserves to be strongly condemned. The want of funds cannot be pleaded as an excuse for this slow progress as Government could easily borrow any amount of money, particularly in England, at 3 or 3½ per cent. interest, while the late report of the Director-General of Indian State Railways shows that the average net profits for the different lines are over 5½ per cent. on the total outlay. Thus, Government ought to extend railways not only in the interest of trade but also in the interest of its treasury.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st March, says that in the prospectus for the First Arts Examination for 1884, published by the Panjáb University, it was stated that every candidate would have to take three subjects, of which a classical language would be compulsory, and that in order to pass the examination he must obtain at least 33 per cent. of the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject. The *Panjáb University Intelligencer*, of the 13th February, declares that those candidates, who take three subjects, will have to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in each subject according to the examination rules for 1883, and those who elect the rules for 1885 will have to pass by the standard prescribed in those rules. Has the University thrown its prospectus, previously published, over board? This sudden raising of the standard is most unjust. Students could hardly be expected to make up their defi-

First Arts Examination
of the Panjáb University
to be held in May, 1884.

they in two months, the examination commencing on the 7th May next. Hence it is to be hoped that Sir Charles Aitchison as Chancellor will make the Senate of the University adhere to its prospectus and prevent a great scandal.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th February, publishes a long article communicated by Zaildars in the Panjáb. a lumberdár. The writer argues that zaildars in the Panjáb render no service to Government and the people, but, on the contrary, they oppress the latter in different ways. Arrangements for the supply of grass, fuel, and provisions to the camps of district officers during the tour season are generally placed into their hands by tahsildars. But the zaildár sends 8 bundles of grass or fuel to his own house for one bundle supplied to the camp of one officer. Officers pay the price of every article they take to the zaildár, but he never makes over the money to the proper persons. Again, taking advantage of their acquaintance with district officers, zaildars extort bribes from traders in connection with the assessment of the license-tax. When an officer goes to a village to enquire about persons of bad character and demand securities from them, the zaildár has a good opportunity for making money. They give him bribes to gain his favor. Lumberdars, not zaildars, are responsible for the payment of revenue by cultivators. Zaildars are perfectly superfluous and should be dismissed. Lumberdars could supply every kind of local information and carry out the orders of Government as well as zaildars do.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 26th February, argues that Magistrates and Judges should be required to declare on oath that they will dispense justice with impartiality. If it be deemed inexpedient to administer an oath to a Judge or Magistrate in every case, at all events it should be administered once for all at the time of his appointment. Such an oath would greatly promote the ends of justice.

Administration of an
oath to Judges and Magis-
trates.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Afshar-i-Hind* (Jullundar), of the 1st March, states that since the appointment of the two Munsifs at Banga the officers at Jullundar have been relieved of a large portion of civil work; but still litigation, specially criminal litigation, is so heavy that the officers have no breathing-time throughout the day. It is necessary that the number of native officers should be increased. The writer would propose that Pirzáda Maulvi Muhammad Husain, M.A., who has recently passed the Extra Assistant Commissionership Examination and is a very able man, should be posted to Jullundar.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 27th February, quotes extracts from Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Court-fees Bill. Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Court-fees Bill condemning the high rates of court-fees levied in this country, and praises him as a friend of natives.

Circulation,
220 copies

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for February, takes Dr. Hunter to task for not advocating the cause of Hindi in the report of the Education Commission, and expresses surprise and regret that Mr. Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, who is a distinguished Sanskrit scholar and has long lived at Benares, the seat of Sanskrit learning, is so apathetic to Hindi and does not bring his influence to bear upon the Local Government for the encouragement of that language. The editor calls upon Hindus to appeal to Her Majesty for the redress of their grievance in the matter of Court language. (The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, Benares, of the 18th February, advises the friends of Hindi to maintain the agitation and to send memorials to the Local Government and the Supreme Government on the subject.)

Circulation,
263 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 25th February, Honorary Magistrate, states that in a late issue the editor endeavoured to show how unqualified

the majority of Honorary Magistrates at Ajmere were for their posts by a reference to their proceedings in his own case. He has recently heard of another case which displays the utter ignorance on the part of an Honorary Magistrate of the law. In a criminal trial held before Seth Chand Mal a witness of the accused misstated his own and his father's names. But when he was required to sign his statement he unconsciously put down his true name. When questioned he confessed his mistake. The Seth at once sentenced him to a month's imprisonment, although he had no power to pass such a sentence. The Honorary Magistrate should have simply reported the offender to the District Magistrate. As soon as Pandit Bhág Rám, Judicial Assistant, heard of the arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Seth, he reported it to the Assistant Commissioner, who was out on tour at the time. The latter at once ordered the prisoner to be released. Government should appoint educated and experienced gentlemen to the office of Honorary Magistrate. The editor would highly recommend Munshi Bansidhar, retired inspector of police, and brother of Munshi Ajudhia Prasad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for the office in question.

Delay in the decision of criminal cases at Ajmere. The same paper, of the 3rd March, complains that under-trial prisoners are long detained in the prison at Ajmere owing to delay in the decision of criminal cases by subordinate courts. The population of the town has nearly trebled during the last five or six years, but the number of officers has remained the same. One or two new Extra Assistant Commissioners should be appointed. If the state of the provincial finances do not allow the creation of new berths, the number of Honorary Magistrates should be increased.

Service of summons. A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 1st March, states that when summonses cannot be served on defendants in any of the ways specified in the Civil Procedure Code, some

Circulat'on.
350 copies.

Courts order the summonses to be published in local newspapers and regard such summonses to have been duly served on the defendants. This is a good practice and should be made general. It is well-known that dishonest defendants, who are acquainted with the law, keep out of the way to avoid the service until the suits are barred by limitation. In order to save plaintiffs from loss in this way the Chief Court should expressly empower the subordinate Courts to publish summonses in the official Gazette of the province if the service cannot be made in the ordinary way.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 27th February, complains that the method adopted by Government for making selections for the office of Qázi under the new Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act is very objectionable. One, whose grandfather or great-grandfather was a Qázi, is considered by Government as quite eligible for the post, even though he is a half-educated man. Nothing would be a greater mistake than to appoint incompetent persons to such a responsible office. Every candidate should be required to pass a prescribed examination.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th February, publishes an article communicated by one Nathá Singh, native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Gurdáspur. The writer states that about a month ago two kine were killed by Musalmáns at Chunda and Veruwál in the Amritsar district and another at Kadian in the Gurdáspur district. The sub-inspectors of police at the villages, being Muhammadans, took no notice of the incidents. But as soon as Captain McAndrew, the District Superintendent of Police at Amritsar, heard of the illegal slaughters of the animals, he went to the villages and, after making enquiries, ordered the offenders to be sent to Amritsar for trial. Again it appears from the *Koh-i-Nár*, of the 14th February, that some Musalmáns lately slaughtered a cow at

Soneput and were sentenced by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Delhi to different terms of imprisonment varying from six to three months. It will be remembered that a proclamation was issued by the Panjáb Government in 1872, in consequence of the Kuka riots, prohibiting the slaughter of kine throughout the province except at cantonments for the supply of beef to European soldiers. That proclamation should be strictly enforced. It would seem that Musalmáns relying on Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan for aid in an emergency do not at all hesitate to outrage the feelings of Hindus. Thirty-five years ago no Musalmán could dare kill a cow in the Panjáb under the Sikh rule. The British Government plumes itself on its justice and fair play, but it prohibits Hindus from opening shops for the sale of the flesh of goats killed in the Hindu fashion called *jhatka*, in deference to the feelings of Musalmáns, while it has allowed Musalmáns to establish slaughter-houses in all parts of the country. The prevalence of cow-slaughter is the greatest grievance of Hindus under British rule. If Government redressed that grievance, it would lay them under a deep debt of gratitude.

A correspondent of the *Bháratt Vilds* (Agra), of the 25th February, complains that when the Hindi teacher at the vernacular school at Modha in the Farukhabád district went to the tahsil on the 22nd January to receive his pay for December, the tahsil officials insisted on his giving a receipt in Urdú. He went to the tahsildár and asked for permission to write his receipt in Hindí, as he did not know Urdú, but in vain. Under these circumstances he was obliged to have a receipt written by an Urdú-knowing man, who demanded seven annas from him for his services at the rate of one anna per rupee of his pay, which was Rs. 7-1-0. It was with difficulty that the man was induced to accept two annas. Hindi-knowing men are thus put to unnecessary expense and trouble in dealing with public offices. If Government is so much opposed to Hindi, why does it allow that language to be taught in schools?

Circulation,
150 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jaipur Gazette*, of the 1st March, referring to the new half-anna reply post-card, remarks that, the price being rather high, the card does not bid fair to become very popular. It has another defect which greatly interferes with its utility. The card consists of two portions, one to be used by the original sender and the other by the original addressee, and necessary instructions are printed in English in red on each portion as to how it should be used. The bulk of the people, being unacquainted with English, often confound the two portions and have to pay additional penal postage. If it be deemed not feasible to print a vernacular translation of the English instructions on the cards, the English instructions on the two portions should be printed with inks of different colours, in order that those who do not know English may be able to distinguish between the two. (A correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette*, of the 25th February, argues that the price of the reply post-card should be reduced to quarter of an anna. The *Habib-i-Hind*, Cawnpore, of the 1st March, condemns the new half-anna post-cards on the ground that they have no advantage over the quarter-anna cards).

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nār Aśhān* (Ludhiānā), of the 28th February, complains that it is believed that some deputy post-masters have been suspended and some even dismissed, simply because they were unable to secure deposits in the Government savings banks opened in the post-offices in their charge. This is really unjust. Postal officials might be required to give publicity to the establishment of such banks, but surely it is unjust to ask them to induce the people by flattery to deposit their money into the banks.

A local correspondent of the *Panjāb Punch* (Lahore), of the 29th February, states that quarter-anna platform tickets have been intro-

Platform tickets.

duced in order that respectable persons may be able to secure admission to the platform at the railway station without difficulty to see their friends off. But the remedy threatens to become worse than the disease, because it is believed that if any one goes to the platform in future without the ticket, he will render himself liable to a fine up to Rs. 50! Such an arrangement is sure to prove a great engine of oppression in the hands of railway officials.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, urges the expediency upon the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities of issuing return tickets, as is done on other lines.

Circulation,
600 copies.

Issue of return tickets by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Tahsil* (Moradabad), of the 27th February, writing from Nagina, Bijnor,

Circulation,
90 copies.

Arrival of a gang of Afghan scoundrels at Nagina, Bijnor.

complaints that a number of Afghan men and women, who have lately arrived at that place and sell false stones for jewellery and other things of small value, are cheating and oppressing the people. The women enter private houses and defraud female inmates. They carried away everything from the house of an oil-seller. The members of the gang do not pay shop-keepers the full price of their articles.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 3rd March, com-

Circulation,
263 copies.

Auction-sales held at Ajmere.

plaints that some scoundrels have jointly established a stall near the Madargate at Ajmere for the sale of cloth by auction. They hold sales soon after the arrival of a passenger train. Some of them go to the railway station and induce newly-arrived passengers to go to the stall and make purchases. They themselves also make collusive bids. The police should see to this.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad),

Circulation,
150 copies.

Levy of toll at the Kosi bridge at Darhtyal, Moradabad.

of the 24th February, writing from Mandawar, complains that the officials attached to the bridge over the Kosi

at Darhiyal levy two pice instead of one from a stranger on account of toll. Poor persons desire to wade the river in order to save the toll, but the officials prevent them from doing so. Moreover, no table showing the rates of toll has been put up at the bridge. The Magistrate of Moradabad should see to this.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 26th February, contains a long article, both in English and Urdu, in answer to the article of the *Rashtq-i-Hind*, of the 9th February, about Kashmir (vide page 122 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 13th February). The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 4th March, republishes the article of the *Koh-i-Núr* and expresses its concurrence in the views embodied therein.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullunder,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884.	March 2nd	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh.	March 1st	1st & 3rd respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali	28th	1st	200 "
4	<i>Amn-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	29th	4th	134 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	26th	Feb. 29th	100 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Munnu Ram	27th & 1st March.	29th & 3rd March respectively.	1,800 "
7	<i>Atmatu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ud-din	26th	March 2nd	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu - English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	26th & 1st March.	28th & 5th March respectively.	98 copies.
9	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadda Nand	25th	25th	115 "
10	<i>Asaf-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mirza Asbiq Hussain	March 1st	March 2nd	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Asghar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	"	4th	230 copies.
12	<i>Asar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow.	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	Feb. 21st & 28th	Feb. 28th & 1st March respectively.	...
13	<i>Arya Mitra</i>	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Kashi Ram	" 27th	" 29th	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	Ashraf-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	1884.	1884.	110 copies.
15	Bihar-i-Vida	Kurá	Hindi	Ditto	Chagwan Das	March 1st	March 5th	150
16	Mahabul-i-Sikandar	Kampur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	Feb. 25th	Feb. 29th	450
17	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"Zul-e-in	March 3rd	March 5th	310
18	Goraksh	Kaparthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khan Safi	Feb. 27th	" 2nd	"
19	Habib-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Pratin Narsin	" "	" 1st	200
20	Hem-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nafi	March 1st	" 29th	550
21	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ashraf.	Feb. 28th	Feb. 29th	600
22	Hind Pradip	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	" 29th & 2nd	" 29th & 3rd	"
23	Indian Punch	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Balkrishn Bhatt	March.	March res.	"
24	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn	For Feb.	March 3rd	230
25	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Mir	Feb. 24th	" 1st	250
26	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 29th	" 5th	330
27	Jam-i-Jamshed	Jammá	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 27th & 1st	" 2nd & 4th	200
28	Karnatak	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	March.	respectively.	125
29	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Nisár	" 16th	" 4th	"
30	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Ali.	" 24th	Feb. 27th	"
31	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	March 3rd	March 5th	250
32	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	Feb. 29th	" 2nd	600 copies in-
33	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	M.A.	"	"	cluding 501
34	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	"	"	copies taken
35	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	"	"	by Govt.)
36	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	"	"	50 copies.

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	<i>Indh Punch</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	1884. March 4th	1884. March 5th	450 copies.
56	<i>Panjáb Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	Feb. 27th & 1st March.	" 1st, & 4th, respectively.	250 "
57	<i>Panjáb Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	Feb. 29th	March 3rd	150 "
58	<i>Patriála Akhbar</i>	Patiála	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	" 25th	Feb. 29th	300 "
59	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahábád,	Hindí	Ditto	Dewahi Nandan	March 3rd	March 3rd	700 "
60	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	Feb. 28th	" 2nd	"
61	<i>Public Opinion</i>	Benáres	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	March 3rd	" 4th	"
62	<i>Qaisar Akhbar</i>	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 2nd	" 2nd	108 "
63	<i>Rafah-i-'Am</i>	Siáko,	Ditto	Ditto	Diván Chand	Feb. 24th	" 3rd	800 "
64	<i>Rafiq-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	March 1st	"	"
65	<i>Rafu-l-Akhbar</i>	Benáres	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	Feb. 27th	Feb. 28th	"
66	<i>Itahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nádir Ali Shéh	" 29th & 4th March.	March 2nd & 5th respectively.	450 "
67	<i>Rájpáland Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly	Murád Ali	" 25th & 3rd March.	Feb. 28th & 3rd March res- pectively.	268 "
68	<i>Reformer</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	" 27th	March 1st	700 "
69	<i>Sabha Kaporthala</i>	Kaporthala	Ditto	Ditto	Diván Mathurá Dás	March 1st	" 4th	120 "
70	<i>Sadique-i-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarká Náh	Feb. 28th	" 2nd	320 "
71	<i>Saife-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláq Dás	" 29th	" 3rd	300 "
72	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindí	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 25th	" 2nd	200 "

73	Shafahu-l-Sudr	... Lahore	... Arabic	... Monthly	... Registrar of the For Feb.	...	...	...	...
74	Shahna-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Urdú	... Tri-monthly	... Panjáb University.	...	...	...	...
75	Shula-i-Tar	... Cawnpore,	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ahmad Hasan	March 1st	...	120	...
76	Sitara-i-Hind	... Morádábád	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Ibrá-	Feb. 26th	...	175	...
77	Tahstb	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... him.	" 28th	...	...	...
78	Tamanná	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Banwárf Lál	" 27th	...	90	...
79	Tibyanu-l-Akhabár	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Rábat Ali Khán	" March 1st	...	125	...
80	Tattya-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Púran Chand	Feb. 27th	...	110	...
81	Victoria Paper	... Sikot	... Ditto	... Daily	... Muhammad Ali	" 29th	...	150	...
					... Karrár Husain	" 25th, 26th, 28th,	...	900	...
					... Gyán Chand	" 27th, 28th, 1st,	...		...
						" 29th, 1st, & 2nd March.	...		...
82	Frit Dhará	... Dhár	... Maráthi	... Weekly	... Harí Bháskar	" 25th	...	120	...
83	Wagdyo-i-Malam	... Gházipur,	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Siráju-l-din Ahmad,	" 26th	...	300	...

ALLAHABAD :

The 10th March, 1884.

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